

SAFETY MESSAGE

Universal Blood and Body Fluid Precautions

Compiled By USDA-APHIS-CCEP

*The following plan are the key elements, which can be used to control **occupational exposures to bloodborne pathogens**. All blood and body fluids must be considered as potentially infectious and personnel are to use appropriate protective measures to prevent exposure.*

Responsibilities

- A.** All personnel must be responsible for their own and the safety of employees working with and around them.
- B.** It is the responsibility of the employer to provide a plan for bloodborne pathogens, training, post exposure follow up, as required by the standard, personal protective equipment necessary to avoid exposure, and a copy of the standard to affected employees. This shall be done in accordance with OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogen Standard.

Exposure Categories-Low

Tasks that involve no exposure to blood or body fluids and are not a condition of employment.

The normal work routine involves no exposure to blood, body fluids, will not be called on to perform or assist in an emergency medical care, as a condition of employment, or be potentially exposed in some other way. All tasks would be voluntary.

Personnel Practices

Hand-washing:

Use of hand washing facilities is primary, if facilities are not feasible use of antiseptic cleaners and cloth/paper towelettes are used. When antiseptic hand cleansers or towelettes are used, hands shall be washed with soap and running water as soon as feasible.

- When hands become contaminated with blood or body fluids
- When gloves are removed
- Before going to lunch, breaks, or home

Contaminated Needles and Other Sharps:

- DO NOT recap, bend, or break used needles
- Discard needles and sharps in appropriately *labeled* "Sharps" containers
- Transport re-usable sharps in *closable, leak-proof, puncture-resistant, labeled* container
- Use mechanical device (forceps) to place contaminated broken glass into appropriate containers

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Personal Protective Equipment for Blood or Body Fluid Contact

- Gloves when touching blood or body fluids, mucous membranes, or non-intake skin of injured person
- Gloves when handling items or surfaces soiled with blood or body fluids
- Appropriate gowns or aprons when splashes or soiling of skin or clothing with blood or body fluids is likely; remove soiled clothing as soon as feasible
- Masks and goggles during procedures likely to generate splashes of blood or body fluids into the mouth, nose, or eye; example: for CPR, use an external mouth barrier

Environmental Controls

General Housekeeping:

- Maintain work area in clean and sanitary condition
- Decontaminate work surfaces when contaminated
- Remove and replace any protective work surface coverings when contaminated

Blood or Body Fluid Spills:

- Soak up spills with absorbent material (paper towels)
- Decontaminate area with appropriate disinfectant; example: bleach 1:10 ratio
- Allow disinfectant to pool onto spill area for at least 5-10 minutes
- Dispose of contaminated material appropriately; example: biohazard labeled container

Biomedical Wastes:

- Are to be disposed of according to State of Florida Regulations

Transport:

- Place container in a sealable labeled secondary container for transport

Exposures to blood or body fluids via broken skin or needle sticks or mucous membrane contact:

- Wash and flush affected area immediately, apply first aid
- Notify your supervisor as soon as possible
- Seek medical intervention

http://www.osha.gov/OshStd_data/1910_1030.html

http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owasrch.search_form?p_doc_type=STANDARDS